

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE WEST

BULGARS FORCED TO NEW RETREAT

West Vardar River—Germans
and Bulgarians Falling Back
East of Uskub.

GREAT STORES OF BOOTY

French Entered Prilep—Whole
Right Enemy Wing in
Retirement.

(By Earle C. Reeves.)
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—West of the Vardar river, in Macedonia, the Germans and Bulgarians are falling back on Veles, twenty-five miles southeast of Uskub, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

Along the Prilep-Gradsko road the Serbians have captured thirteen guns and a great number of ammunition wagons and other material.

On Center of Front.
(By Earle C. Reeves.)
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—The whole right wing of the Bulgarian army is in retreat. This retreat was forced by the capture of Drenka massif by the allies.

When the French entered Prilep, they captured great stores of booty. The incoming troops were enthusiastically welcomed by the population of the city. The Bulgarians have been forced to retreat on the Babuna-Krushevo line again. (This is on the center of the front.)

On the allies' left (in Albania), the Bulgarians have been compelled to fall back. They are retreating in the El Basan district, where the roads are poor and are a hindrance to rapid movements.

Rumanians Liberated.
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—The advance of the Serbians along the left bank of the Vardar river and north of the Gradsko-Prilep road continues without interruption, and the stores of captured booty are growing through the war office announced in the following official statement today:

"We are advancing uninterruptedly along the left (eastern) bank of the Vardar river, also north of the Gradsko-Prilep road."

"The French have entered Prilep. The enemy is fighting rear guard battles while falling back on Veles."

"Considerable booty has been taken by us along the Prilep-Gradsko road. We have counted thirteen guns, a great number of ammunition wagons and a Bulgarian hospital outfit along with 150 wounded."

Several Bulgarian soldiers have been captured from Bulgarian captivity."

Resistance Stubborn.
Paris, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Stubborn resistance is being encountered by the allied army under Gen. Franchet d'Esperey on the Bulgarian frontier, beyond Demirkapu Pass and Strumitsa station, where furious fighting is proceeding on the left bank of the River Vardar. The Bulgarians are holding strong positions on the heights overlooking their own frontier. This is the only place where they are offering much resistance.

With the expected fall of Veles, it is believed that the objective of the allied army will be Uskub in order to re-establish the Saloniki-Uskub railway communication. From Uskub, it will be easier to move into Bulgaria than by attempting to enter through the Strumitsa valley, where the natural defenses are exceptionally strong.

Extend Retreat.
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—The Bulgarians on the Balkan front have extended their retreat from the Vardar to the Stuma river, a distance of thirty miles, says a dispatch to the Evening Standard this afternoon.

Veles and Ishtib Objectives.
(By Earle C. Reeves.)
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—The Bulgarian army on the Balkan front has been cut up into several groups by the overwhelming advance of the allies.

Serbian cavalry is pushing up the Vardar river to Bragalinitsa to cut the main road between Gradsko and Ishtib. The Serbs have now advanced sixty miles, taking 170 guns and a great number of ammunition wagons and other material. Additional prisoners are pouring in.

The main objectives of the allies are Veles and Ishtib. Three bridgehead positions have been established on the Vardar river by the Serbs, the third being at Enishbora.

The Gradsko-Demirkapu railway has been cut.

38,000 Turks Captive.
London, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Gen. Allenby's British army in Palestine has captured 38,000 Turks in the new drive north of Jerusalem and more are uncounted, said a dispatch to the Evening Standard this afternoon.

The Turkish prisoners in Palestine were estimated at upwards of 25,000 last night.

Italians in Macedonia.
Rome, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Italian troops in western Macedonia are pressing northward vigorously and have occupied the heights north of Topolchani, midway between Monastir and Prilep, according to an official statement from the war office today.

Maj. James H. Perkins
Resigns From Office

Paris, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Maj. James H. Perkins, commissioner-general of the American Red Cross for Europe, has resigned from the office to accept a staff appointment in the American expeditionary forces.

The duties of Perkins here will be assumed by a commission composed of the commissioners for France, Great Britain, Italy and Switzerland and Maj. Ralph J. Preston, deputy commissioner for Europe.

BEHALF TREASURY MEN

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary McAdoo has instructed heads of bureaus of the treasury both in Washington and throughout the country, to ask defense draft classification for employees "necessary to the adequate and effective operation of the service of the bureau, division or office to which he is attached and who cannot be replaced by another person without substantial material loss and detriment."

This may affect thousands of employees of revenue collectors and custom offices.

SWEDISH BOAT STRIKES HUN MINE OFF DENMARK

Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—The Swedish gunboat Geinhold has been sunk by striking a German mine in the Skagerrack with the loss of the chief officer and eight men. The wreck is the correspondent of the Politiken at the Skaw, the northernmost point of Denmark.

Persistent rumors, he adds, are current at the Skaw that another Swedish gunboat struck a mine a few days ago and that a greater part of the crew were killed.

VON HERTLING HAS COMPLAINT

Imperial German Chancellor
Says Wilson Neglected His
Peace Term Agreement.

NOT CRINGE NOR GROVEL

Prussian Spokesman Urges
People to Stand Together,
Cool, Confident.

(Associated Press.)
Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Count Von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, in addressing the reichstag main committee, complained of the lack of attention to his peace mission in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials, had met from the American executive.

The chancellor asserted that on Feb. 22 of this year he declared in the reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of Feb. 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the chancellor's declaration.

Count Von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal disarmament, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

Von Hertling declared that the submarine warfare is slowly but surely diminishing allied tonnage. "Above all," he said, "it is restricting the transportation of men and material from the United States."

Still Ready for Peace.
Germany maintains her readiness for peace, notwithstanding repeated rejections of peace offers from the central powers, declared Admiral Von Hintze, the German foreign secretary, in addressing the reichstag main committee.

Speaking on the recent Austrian peace proposal, Admiral Von Hintze said that the German government's policy of peace had been tested to the whole world in repeated appeals.

"We maintain this appeal for peace, our readiness for peace," he continued, "is proved by the fact that we have experienced rejections which we have experienced from our enemies. In this we are in full accord with our allies."

Conquest Not Planned.
"We have not conceived the fact," said Von Hertling, "that all thoughts of conquest were far from our minds. But how do things stand on the opposite side? If one credited the utterances of the enemy, they would be official, they only desire to repel a Germany which in criminal arrogance is striving for world hegemony; to fight for freedom and justice against German imperialism and Prussian militarism."

"We know better. The world war was prepared years ago by the well-known, long-known, clear to every one who desired to see. We can look calmly forward to the judgment of posterity. For the present, it is true, those who are in power in the enemy countries are concealing by an unparalleled campaign of lies and calumny in obscuring the truth. When a result was not obtained by the spoken word, they resorted to pictorial representations—productions of absolutely devilish fantasy, from which one turns with horror and disgust."

The object has been attained. A hatred has been raised among the enemy populations against the central powers and particularly against Germany—a hatred which is being fed by the press and the radio and which is all just judgment."

"War Fury in America."
"You all have read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed to surpass anything hitherto achieved. But in America it found many voices, as it is proved by the consequences that are reaching our ears from across the ocean."

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal kultur (?) to the enslaved peoples of central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men."

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own end constant illustration in the machinations of the entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where

BOLSHEVIKI SURROUND AMERICAN CONSULATE

London, Sept. 25.—A number of French and British consuls have taken refuge in the American consulate at Moscow, which is under the protection of Norway, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company. The bolshevik government has placed a guard around the building and has demanded the surrender of all officers and the consulate officials.

The people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish immigrants. The British government, which is especially fond of talking of right and justice, recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czechoslovaks as belligerent powers.

Not Cringe or Grovel.
"How will the German people have to meet that? Will they cower before mercy in fear and trembling? No; remember, remembering their great past and still greater mission in the future, they will stand erect and not cringe or grovel."

The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken, and the U-boats are slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting reinforcement of men and material from the United States.

"The hour will come, because it must come when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

Count Von Hertling said it was the business of the German people to gether cool, confident, united and resolute with their one aim the protection of the fatherland, its independence and its freedom of movement.

There was no antagonism, he declared, between the government and the people. The former only desired to work with and for the nation. Alluding to the differences of representation on political matters, the chancellor said:

"The point after the war will be confronted us with new domestic problems. I will not speak of these now, but as I know that the prevailing discontent is not influenced alone by the sufferings of the war, but also by the political nature, I will make some brief remarks on the subject."

Great Reform Bill.
"Since taking on my shoulders the heavy burden of the chancellorship, I have always endeavored energetically to carry out what was still lacking in this respect."

"I am, of course, alluding to that great reform bill which, it is true, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the reichstag, but nevertheless engages political issues in Germany far beyond the Prussian frontier."

Count Von Hertling asserted that the Prussian government was firmly resolved to have the bill accepted, and that it would not hesitate to use any means constitutionally available.

"The truth of course is, as we must remember that this question was one of a far-reaching alteration in the historical structure of the Prussian state and that it would be unfair if the representatives of the old order were not given the opportunity of defending their standpoint in parliament."

No Procrastination.
"There must be no question of procrastination," the chancellor said. "Should we have done so, we should not succeed in attaining our content, but another way indicated by the constitution would be pursued."

Referring to the question of peace, the chancellor declared that while the Prussian government was firmly resolved to have the bill accepted, and that it would not hesitate to use any means constitutionally available.

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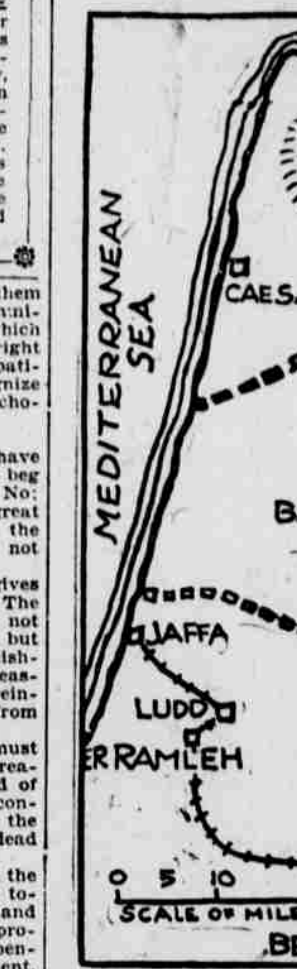
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HOW TURKS WERE ENCIRCLED



Map of Palestine front showing the British surrounded and captured a Turkish army of 18,000. The light dotted line is that from which the British advanced; the heavy dotted line is that reached in the advance. The arrow shows how the Turks were encircled.

BRIGHT SKIES IN LORRAINE BRING AERIAL COMBATS

AVIATORS OF BOTH ARMIES
EXTEND OPERATIONS.

Infantry Patrols and Artillery
Increase Activities in St. Mihiel Sector.

With the American Army in Lorraine, Sept. 25.—(A. P.)—Airmen of both armies were active early today and increased artillery action was noted along the lines of the old St. Mihiel sector. Bright skies have replaced the clouds and rain of recent days and aerial observers were sent out by both the Americans and the Germans.

German flyers extended their operations in some cases many miles behind the lines, but sharp countering by the Americans gave them little opportunity for close operation or for photographic work. Infantry patrols as well as aviation groups were active between the lines.

The artillery on both sides bombarded objectives behind the front lines, the gunners seeking the cross roads and troop formations far and near.

HUN AVIATOR KILLED
300 OF OWN MEN

Sergt. Pickle, of Knoxville, Just
Returned From Front, Tells
Story.

Knoxville, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—How Hun aviators killed 300 of their own men is told by Sergt. Robert L. Pickle, who has just returned from the front-line trenches in France to be an instructor. "One joke they were telling in the German lines was that the Hun aviators were killing their own men," he remarked.

"The French were working 300 prisoners in a quarry, and German planes were making raids over the spot every evening. One night the French officer decided to leave the lights on and the German planes came and shot down 300 of their own men. The Hun aviator thought the lights indicated a city, so he bombed the place. The result was that 300 prisoners were shot down, and had been killed by their own countrymen. I suppose Jerry thought he was bombing a city."

Sergt. Pickle also told how British artillerymen who operate the big guns get on their feet by using the same gun and give regular concerts, all the time hurling deadly fire at the enemy.

Have One Hundred Days
To Complete Work

Knoxville, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Members of local advisory boards should try to complete their work within the next 100 days. This was emphasized in a strong address by Capt. Paul DeWitt, medical aide to Gov. Tom C. Rye, and head of the state medical department, at a conference with members of boards here. He said that boards should accomplish their work within the next 100 days, or they would be eliminated.

He also stated that Tennessee has far too many rejections at camps and some more must be devised to eliminate expense of sending men to camp and then back home again.

Wages Civil Employees
Placed Minimum \$3 Day

Washington, Sept. 25.—Minimum wages of \$3 a day for civil employees, exclusive of those in the postal service, who have been in the service of the government for two years or more, are provided in a bill passed by the house today and sent to the senate. More than 60,000 persons would be affected, according to Representative Clegg, who introduced the bill.

It is estimated that the bill would increase the cost to the government at \$20,000,000. The bill would become effective at the beginning of next fiscal year. It fixes a minimum daily wage of \$3, but where the persons are employed by the hour the wage would be 37 1/2 cents an hour, or if employed by the month \$30 a month, and by the year, \$1,080.

Greenville Street Car Co.
Allowed to Increase Fares

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 25.—The Southern Public Utility company, operating the street car system in this city, was granted permission last night by city council to increase car fares from 5 to 7 cents on Oct. 1. The privilege of purchasing four tickets for 25 cents will be granted under the new arrangement. Under the resolution adopted by the city council, the street car fares will be increased to 7 cents.

Circus! Says Billy Possum

Here we stand in
gay array,
but there ain't gonna
be no parade to-
day. We can't go
out on our necks for
the prancing steed,
but we never even saw
a velocipede. The
clowns and monkeys
we did miss as
we stood and
waited in ignorant
bliss. No more no
calliope did we
hear, and we don't expect to all this
year. If you don't like this little rhyme
I'll try to amuse you some other time.
(Apologies! This masterpiece was
written by a green Billy Possum.)
The weather? Fair tonight; prob-
ably showers Thursday, with little
change in temperature.

WILSON SPEAKS FOR LOAN

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson will speak in New York next Friday night in behalf of the liberty loan.

The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan opera house under auspices of the federal reserve district liberty loan committee. This was announced today by Secretary McAdoo.

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WAR CARRIED INTO BULGARS' COUNTRY

For the first time since the war began, fighting is now in progress upon Bulgarian soil. Allied cavalry invaded Bulgaria, following the capture of Dolan and at last reports were advancing upon the town of Ishtib. A German airplane was brought down today near Xamm by our high angle guns and the pilot and observer were both captured, unharmed.

The guns at Fort Graf Haezeler, on the Moselle river, in the outer defenses of Metz, kept up a harassing fire with six-inch shells against the areas in the rear of the American lines. The long range American guns replied and shelled the German in the Gorze area.

Two Hundred Divisions.
With the American Army in France, Sept. 2.—(L. N. S. & Mail.)—One-half of the German army on the western front has been in contact with Americans. And out of the German soldiers who have come in contact with the doughboys know of their own personal knowledge that the Americans are fearless fighters even though they are "green and untrained," as Ludendorff described them. And it is believed that the half which has met the Yankees has told the other half of the German army all about them.

It is estimated that more than 100 different German divisions have fought against American troops since last January, when Gen. Pershing's men first took over the sector north of Toul. (According to this estimate there were over 200 German divisions or up to 2,400,000 German troops on the western front this year.)

Some of the units that were pitted against the Americans were drawn from the army of the Bavarian crown prince. And the most of the German soldiers were from the army of the German crown prince, although Americans were also sent against troops from the army of the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg.

The enemy has clashed with the Americans on the Picardy front between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, and on the Marne-Vesle front, on the Meuse river, on the Wever plain and in the Vosges mountains.

Three-fourths of the divisions which have opposed the Americans from time to time are first class troops.

Prussian guards and Bavarian "shock" troops have met the Americans and met defeat as well.

A fine example of American fighting quality was shown on the Marne when the Americans, instead of accepting the suggestion of a French general that they retreat, counter-attacked and hurled the Germans back.

Put 'em Down and Out.
An American soldier of Polish descent led a detachment of Moroccan troops in a sharp attack on a necked Prussian during the recent fighting on the Marne, and the Polish-American-Moroccan combination put the Prussian back on his heels.

Serdt. Matek Kokak was the American. Kokak's job, as the allies were smashing in the German Marne salient one morning, was to put boche machine gun nests out of business. He did it well.

One German stronghold was a dug-out from which a steady stream of machine gun bullets met the Americans. He dropped back, gathered up a number of Moroccans who were advancing with the Americans and charged the dugout.

No prisoners came back after that scrap.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS
EMBODIED IN PROGRAM

Adopted by Social Democratic
Faction—Announcement
Said to Be Inspired.

London, Sept. 25.—There is good reason to believe that the program adopted by the social democratic faction of the reichstag at its meeting on Monday was not only inspired by the German government, but actually embodies Germany's peace terms, according to Rotterdam advices to the Telegraph.

The dispatch points out that the part of the program referring to international arrangements as distinct from internal reforms was discussed soon after the failure of the German offensive and when it became apparent that Germany's prospects were hopeless.

The resolutions adopted by the social democratic party included the unrestricted endorsement of the reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917. It also declared in favor of Germany joining a league of nations based on a peaceable settlement of all disputes and general disarmament.

There were noncommittal declarations on the restoration of Belgium, an understanding regarding indemnities and on the restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, and a declaration that the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must not hinder the conclusion of peace. It was urged that civil administration over all occupied territories be given, upon the conclusion of peace, to democratic parliaments which are to be established forthwith.

Autonomy for Alsace and Lorraine was also provided for in the resolution, which also declared for universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage for all the German federal states.

It is said that the Prussian landtag will be dissolved if equal suffrage does not result without delay from deliberations of the committee of the upper house.

PUGILISTS AT POST.

Lawrence Birdseye and John Halloran, pugilists and Charles Hall, entertainer, all hailing from New York, are among the khaki-clad men who are doing their bit at Camp Greenleaf. Before entering the service Birdseye was a professional boxer. The three men are members of battalion fifteen. Birdseye and Halloran have mixed it with some classy fighters and given good accounts of themselves.

AMERICANS USE LONG RANGE GUNS

Shell Germans in Gorze Area.
German Plane Brought
Down.

VARIETY IN FIGHTING

American Doughboys Prove